

## The Knoxville Independent

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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch what they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

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LEGATES TO TENNESSEE  
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LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR  
TENNESSEE  
F. J. Smith ..... Graysville, Tenn.DELEGATE TO KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF LABOR  
John Jeffrey ..... Pittsburg, Ky.LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR  
KENTUCKY  
Jas. E. Wells ..... East Bernstadt, Ky.

Chicago cigarmakers demand an increase of \$1 per 1,000.

Seven men have been indicted in New York city, charged with conspiracy to blow up the subway railroad tracks.

The total value of manufactures in New Jersey in 1915 exceeds that of the United States in 1850 by \$351,000,000.

Journemen Stone Cutters' International union contemplates establishing a home on the lines of the Union Printers' home.

Marine draftsmen in the Norfolk navy yard have rejected a navy department proposal for overtime work in order to dispose of a temporary accumulation of repair business.

Plan For Legislation.

Legislative headquarters will shortly be opened at Harrisburg, Pa., by the four transportation brotherhoods. Every effort will be made to prevent the repeal of the full crew act. The four organizations that will work jointly are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. There will be other legislation on which the railroaders will be interested, but no definite announcement will be made until the joint legislative board is fully organized and ready for business.

In Interest of Efficiency.

The eight hour workday, with the ten hour wage scale continued, has been adopted by the Dale Lighting Fixture company of New York city, the first of the lighting fixture concerns of the city to put the new plan into operation. "This shortening of the working day," said John H. Dale, president of the company, "we expect to prove of great benefit to all our people and to return excellent dividends in good will and increased efficiency. The welfare of a business always depends upon the welfare of its employees."

NO SURRENDER.

Strikes, however undesirable, cannot be abolished by law. If strikes are made illegal, workmen may be made criminals thereby, but they will never surrender their right to be free.

—the right to own themselves

—and their labor power—the right to protest against injustice and to attain justice.—Samuel Gompers.

W. J. at Fall

COMPENSATION  
DEBATE IN HOUSEBill Designed to Include All  
Federal Employees.

SAVES OVER PRESENT LAW.

Proposed Measure is to Take Place of  
Three Acts In Force, Which Cover  
but One-third of Uncle Sam's Work-  
ers—Provides For Two-thirds of  
Wages During Total Disability.

The Kern-McGillcuddy workmen's compensation bill, which recently passed the house, is designed to procure uniformity for all federal employees in place of three present laws, which cover but one-third of the federal employees. It compensates at two-thirds of the wages during total disability or the same percentage for loss in earning capacity during partial disability, limits compensation to a maximum of \$60.67 a month, provides 35 per cent of wages for the widow during dependency, with 10 per cent additional for each child under eighteen years up to two-thirds of the workman's wages. It makes allowance for reasonable medical, surgical and hospital service.

The bill would create a commission of three members to administer the system and appropriate \$500,000 for the new system. Advocates of the bill claim that it would be more economical than the system under present laws, that the current annual cost of the partial system is \$600,000, that the maximum cost under the proposed law at the end of thirty years would be one-half of 1 per cent of the government payroll and that the bill is approved by the federal department of labor, the American Federation of Labor and numerous other organizations.

In the recent debate in the house of representatives Uncle Joe Cannon of Illinois opposed the measure. He declared that the McGillicuddy bill is not a compensation measure, but a straight pension plan, and that any such pension system for civil employees would fall of its own weight, financially, unless a contributory system is adopted.

In support of his contention he quoted a bulletin just issued by Henry Pritchett, head of the Carnegie foundation, in which contributory pension systems are advocated.

"When you get something for nothing," said Representative Cannon, "the tendency is toward pauperization." Representative McGillicuddy, author of the bill, replied briefly:

"Under the present situation," he said, "it is possible for a man to go into the service of the government and within thirty days receive an injury for which he is in no way responsible and be crippled for life. The government is entirely responsible for the crippling of this employee; he is incapacitated for the remainder of his days, and yet he alone has to stand the burden of it. And this bill seeks to relieve that situation, and yet the gentleman from Illinois opposes the bill."

"The principle of this bill has been tested in thirty-two states, and laws on the same principle have been written on their statute books. There is no sentiment for the repeal of these compensation laws in any of these thirty-two states; indeed, I believe I am within the truth in saying there is a tendency to enlarge their scope."

Representative Mann of Illinois strongly supported the bill. He said:

"I would not want the widows and orphans of a government employee killed in the service to go out to the world as objects of charity. Somebody has to support those people, and I believe the government should do so. I think the cost should be a charge against the expenses of operating the government. A few days ago the house voted to pay \$50 a month to dependent families of the boys who have gone to the border, and I do not see why we should not be just as liberal to government employees as provided for in this bill."

The bill passed the house by an almost unanimous vote.

MOVING FORWARD.

The slogan, "Now for the three million mark," that has been made a part of the organizing campaign of the American Federation of Labor during the last year, has not been in vain. The full realization of the object may not have been attained, but the effort has been well worth while. An awakening of the workers for organization has been such that many who have been indifferent to the benefits of organization heretofore have seen the light and the force for good. The anti-organization arguments on the part of employers do not carry the weight with the workers as they formerly did. Necessity has brought their think box gearing into action, and when motion is once started it has been found that the result was more than was at first expected.

Organization has been planted in industries and parts of industries that it was thought almost impossible, which has given great encouragement. The net results are good and warrants our further efforts.—Tobacco Worker.

W. J. at Fall

## LATE NEWS CONDENSED

Happenings O'er the Commonwealth Gleaned  
From Various  
Places

Shelbyville.—Jacob C. Fisher, aged 52, dropped dead here. Mr. Fisher was a native of Marshall county and had lived there the greater part of his life.

Lawrenceburg.—Prof. L. N. Lampkins was re-elected county superintendent of public instruction by the recent quarterly court, his vote being 18 to 12 in favor of his opponent, Mrs. T. B. Smith.

Pulaski.—The Rev. A. H. Huff, who has been pastor of the Baptist church here, but is now in the life insurance business, announces that he will remove to Fayetteville in a few days to reside.

Chattanooga.—Considerable excitement was created in St. Elmo when Fate Evans, whose mind has been unbalanced for some time, ran amuck with a shotgun, terrorizing the entire neighborhood.

Lexington.—Lightning struck the large cotton gin of J. L. Essary &amp; Co. at Darden, 11 miles east of this place, and destroyed the buildings, machinery, about sixty bales of cotton and a carload of cotton seed.

Knoxville.—The Todd oil well near Glen Mary, Tenn., which came in last week, yielded 800 barrels in the first 18 hours of flow. It is said to be the largest strike yet made in either Tennessee or Kentucky oil fields.

Knoxville.—The Union national bank of this city is sending out, with other printed matter of interest to farmers, the premium list of the midwinter fat stock show which is to be held at the University of Tennessee farm January 22 to 26.

Hartsville.—At the quarterly session of county court Squire R. P. Huffman was re-elected chairman; Willard N. Smith, county attorney; T. B. Woodmore, re-elected county superintendent of schools, and Squire C. C. Wilson, chairman pro tem.

Nashville.—The estate of the late Harry S. Stokes was sued in the chancery court of this county by J. C. Morelock, court reporter, for the collection of \$3,000 claimed to be owed to him by Mr. Stokes for work done in connection with the city hall probe.

Jackson.—The grand jury has returned a true bill against Lindsey DeLoach and Roy Dungan, two young farmers in the French district charged with the murder of Ezra Leathers, who was shot from ambush last November. The case will be called for trial on January 23.

Memphis.—Alleging that she was burned while receiving X-ray examinations, and that her injuries were due to negligent handling, Ethel Clements, through her attorneys, filed suit for \$25,000 damages in the circuit court against Drs. J. E. Johnson, W. L. Rucks, D. P. Kincaid and N. K. Moody.

Lawrenceburg.—The sum of \$3,000 was appropriated by the county court to aid in the improvement of the public square, the city agreeing to increase the amount to \$4,500. This amount, in addition to the pro rata of the road bond money, it is thought, will put the square in first-class condition.

Memphis.—In reading the history of Memphis one cannot but be impressed by the following paragraph: "So far as known, the first marriage recorded in Memphis was on May 1, 1820, when Overton W. Carr was married to Mary Hill. The ceremony was performed by Jacob Lipton, justice of the peace." This particular episode in the history of Memphis made more than an ordinary impression upon the mind of the author of the pageant "Memphis." In making up her list of characters, Mrs. Anna Robinson Watson states that she has kept in mind a number of parts which the descendants of this notable couple would fit most admirably.

Pulaski.—At an adjourned meeting of the board of aldermen to consider charges against City Marshall Cincinnati B. Barnes, the authority of the board to act in the matter was questioned by Mr. Barnes' attorneys, W. B. Smithson and Stewart Wilkes.

Monterey.—A \$500 gymnasium is being constructed at city high school. The work has progressed rapidly under the supervision of the principal, J. N. Wallace. Home economics and manual training was taken up the first of the year.

ALLIES' REPLY SENSATIONAL

Marcel Hutin, Paris Writer, Says Document is Ready for Wilson Now.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Marcel Hutin, well-known journalist, is authority for the report that the reply of the entente to President Wilson's peace note, will be "ultra sensational" and that its delivery to the president is imminent. He asserts the note will be made public as soon as President Wilson has had an opportunity to examine it.

Retake Liner Voltaire.  
New York, Jan. 11.—The Lamport & Holt liner Voltaire, now 39 days overdue, which was believed to have been captured by a German raider, is reported to have been retaken by the British and conveyed into Bermuda harbor.Our  
Query and  
Reply  
Department

Where are the different moneys made? Is paper, silver and gold money made at the same place?

All paper money in circulation is made by the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington. All coins in circulation are made by the United States mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver.

How did the custom originate of the president of the United States dating official documents from the year of the Declaration of Independence?

There is no law on the subject. It originated before the adoption of the constitution, during the days of the confederacy. The original articles of confederation show they were signed by the delegates "at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, the 9th day of July in the year of our Lord, 1778, and in the third year of the independence of America." The first proclamation issued by Washington as president was "Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, in the city of New York, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1790, and in the fifteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States."

Where can I get information in regard to vacant government lands which are open to homesteaders?

There are public lands open to entry in a dozen different states and from one to three or four land offices in each state. A land entry can only be made in person at the office. Perhaps you might obtain further information by writing the honorable commissioner of the land office, Washington.

How did negroes come to be called contrabands during the civil war?

It was a curious application of a well established principle. Under the laws of war a belligerent may hold as contraband and may seize and condemn anything calculated to aid the enemy and prolong the war. Early in the war, when General B. F. Butler was in command at Fortress Monroe, some fugitive slaves came into his lines, and as he needed laborers in field works he put them at work. When their former owner demanded to know what the general intended to do with his negroes the general replied, "I shall detain them as contraband of war." Butler held that slaves might be used against the United States government by its enemies and were therefore contraband of war. From that time fugitive slaves were called contrabands.

What was the so-called ironclad oath that once prevailed in some parts of this country?

It was not a state or local regulation, as your question might imply, but a measure that grew out of the war of the rebellion. In 1862 congress passed a law that persons appointed to office from the seceded southern states should take an oath that they had in no way aided or abetted secession. This came to be called the ironclad oath because a majority of persons in the southern states could not take it, but many did who sympathized with secession, though they had not actually aided or abetted it. After awhile the oath was modified and finally repealed.

Suppose we should get into war with England or Germany, could we take private capital that they had invested in this country, such as railroads, breweries, factories, mines or any other away from them and keep them forever?

International law as now practiced does not permit the confiscation of the private property of individual citizens of one belligerent country found in another at the outbreak of war. An authority says: "Whenever a government grants permission to foreigners to acquire property within its territories or to bring and deposit it there it tacitly promises protection and security. The property of a foreigner placed in another country by permission of its laws may justly be regarded as a deposit of which the society is a trustee. How can it be reconciled with the idea of a trust to take the property from its owner when he has personally given no cause for the deprivation?"

I would like to know what is the greatest depth of the Atlantic ocean, revealed by deep sea soundings.

The greatest sea depths known to man is in the south Atlantic ocean, midway between the island of Tristan da Cunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata river, the bottom being there reached at a depth of 40,236 feet, or more than seven and one-half miles. The average depth of the Atlantic is estimated to be about 16,000 feet.

If the United States should be involved in war, who would be liable to military duty?

All male citizens of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are subject to military duty in case of war.

Will you please be so kind as to tell me whatever you can of Carlotta, the widow of Maximilian? Nowhere can I find any record of what became of her after she became insane.

The Empress Carlotta, as the Princess Charlotte was known after her husband was made emperor of Mexico, became insane after a mental breakdown in 1866. In 1879 she was pronounced incurable and confined by her family near Brussels, Belgium. She is the aunt of King Albert of the Belgians, the sister of the late King Leopold.

## "MADE IN AMERICA"

## Push For Prosperity!

Every man who is out of work in America would have employment if the people of the United States confined their purchases for the next few months to goods made here.

When you buy ask where the articles are made. Reject foreign goods.

Commodities made by American labor ought to be good enough for American citizens.

Please give me the origin of the Marathon race and how it came by this title.

Herodotus tells the story of Pheidippides, a courier, who was dispatched from Athens to Sparta to solicit aid against the invading army of Persia, commanded by Darius. He accomplished a very creditable "cross country run," arriving at Sparta on the second day after leaving Athens. On his return he told how the great god Pan had accosted him in an Arcadian dell on Mount Parthenium and bade him inquire of the Athenians why they neglected his worship, seeing that he had always been their friend and assuring them that he would remain so. This pledge was fulfilled by the "panic" fright which fell upon the Persians on the plain of Marathon Aug. 12, B. C. 490.

Robert Browning's poem "Pheidippides" gives a variant legend. Immediately on the winning of the victory the courier takes back the tale from Marathon to Athens and drops dead as he pants out the words: "Rejoice! We win!" This is probably an invention.

What is the law in regard to special delivery of letters by mail? Does it apply to rural routes?

The law and postal regulations provide that any article of mailable matter bearing a ten cent special delivery stamp, in addition to the lawful postage, is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at any United States postoffice between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free delivery class, and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. and until after the arrival of the last mail, provided this be not later than 9 p. m., if the office be other than a free delivery office. To entitle such a letter to immediate delivery the residence or place of business of the addressee must be within the regular letter carrier limits of a free delivery office, and within one mile of any other office. Special delivery articles are also delivered by rural carriers to bona fide patrons of their routes, provided they live not exceeding one-half mile from the route.

Under the Dick military law every able-bodied man over eighteen and under forty-five is subject to military duty. I am told that officers' families living in barracks must have servants and that private soldiers are detailed to wash dishes, scrub floors, etc. The information I want is how am I serving my country doing this sort of labor should I be detailed to do such? I am a young man and could not imagine a more humiliating position to be placed in, and I might state candidly I would soon lose all interest in my country if I was compelled to do this.

Paragraph 1068 "Military Laws of the United States" and section 1232 revised statutes state, "No officer shall use an enlisted man as a servant in any case whatever."

What are the duties of a forest ranger? How are appointments to such a position made, and by whom?

Forest rangers have certain duties in connection with the care, keeping and protection of national forests which now cover many millions of acres in a dozen different states. The value of the public property in the various reservations is estimated at over \$2,000,000,000, and the preservation of the forests, the sale of timber, the construction of paths and roads, the issuing of grazing permits, etc., give employment to a large number of persons. The forestry bureau is attached to the agricultural department at Washington. Information regarding appointment in the service can be obtained of Henry S. Graves, chief of the forestry bureau, Washington.

Please give me a sketch of Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, whose maiden name was Wheeler, was born in Johnston Center, Wis., in 1855. She was educated at the University of Wisconsin and in 1884 was married to Robert M. Wilcox.

Send Us Your Job Printing.

Please print the late Senator Vest's courtroom speech in defense of the dog.

Senator Vest has been credited with having won a suit which was considered lost-action to recover damages and rebuke a man who shot his neighbor's dog—by this appeal to the jury:

"The best friend that man has in this world may turn against him and be his enemy. His son or his daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill considered action. Those people who are prone to fall upon their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw stones of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The only absolutely unselfish friend that a man can have in this world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful, is his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep upon the cold ground where his master's side; he will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounters with the world; he guards the sleep of his pauper master as though he were a prince. Where riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. Should fortune drive his master forth an outcast in the world, homeless and friendless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene comes and death takes the master in its embrace and his body is laid in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the grave side will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, but his eyes open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true, even unto death."

Will you kindly inform me through the medium of your paper whether the United States at any time entered into any agreement or understanding at The Hague with France, England and Germany for the neutrality of Belgium?

The United States has not entered into any treaty for the protection of the neutrality of Belgium. It was a signatory to the provision of The Hague conference declaring the territory of all neutral nations inviolable.

Who was the next admiral of the United States navy following John Paul Jones of the Revolutionary war period? How many admirals have there been?

John Paul Jones was not an admiral. He received that appointment and rank in the Russian navy during Russia's war with Turkey in 1788. The rank of admiral did not exist in the United States navy until 1866, when it was created by congress for Farragut, who was succeeded in 1870 by Porter. On the death of Admiral Porter in 1891 the rank became extinct and continued so until revived in 1890, when Dewey was commissioned. Recently the rank has been revived for the commanders of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic fleets.

Can a person count a billion? How long would it take to do it?

We will require that the counter articulate up to 100—that is, utter each number up to 100—and then, tallying the hundred on paper, go back to his patter of "one, two, three, four," etc. Then if he counts at the rate of eighty each half minute, rests every six minutes for a minute and works eight hours a day every day in the year, he can theoretically count a billion in forty-four years, 210 and a fraction days.

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